本郷次雄*: 近江及び山城産高等菌類 (4)

Tsuguo Hongo*: Larger fungi of the provinces of Omi and Yamashiro (4)

33) **Amanita fuliginea** Hongo sp. nov.

Gregaria. Pileo 3-5 cm lato, ovato-campanulato dein expanso, fuligineo, innato-fibrilloso, margine non striato; carne alba; lamellis liberis ventricosis, albis, confertis; stipite 6-9 cm longo 4-8 mm carsso, e farcto cavo, subaequali vel sursum leviter attenuato, basi subbulboso, fibrilloso-squamuloso, pallidior; annulo supero, leviter striatulo, membranaceo; volva semilibera, alba; sporis in cumulo albis, globosis, levibus, 7.5-9 μ diam., amyloideis; basidiis tetrasporis, 26-33 × 8-11 μ.

Pileus 3-5 cm broad, ovate-campanulate, then convex to expanded; surface subviscid when wet, shining when dry, fuliginous, almost blackish at the center, glabrous, smooth, soon becoming longitudinally innate-fibrillose, often splitting at the margin with age, not striate; context white, odor faint; lamellae free,

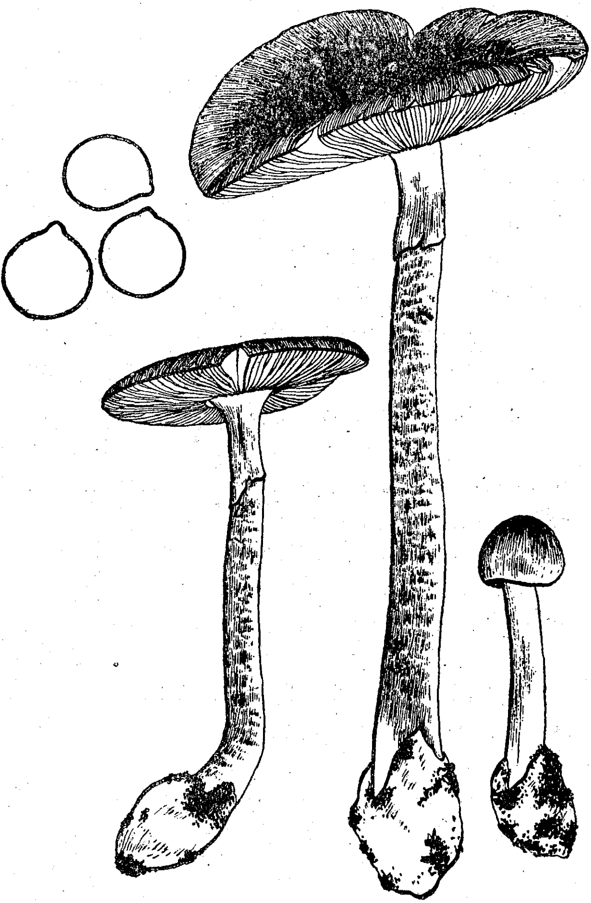

Fig. 1. *Amanita fuliginea* Hongo. Carpophores (×1) and spores (×1500).

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ventricose, 3 mm or more broad, white, crowded (L=80-100; l=1-3), edges even; stipe 6-9 cm long, 4-8 mm thick, stuffed to hollow, subequal or slightly tapering upward, subbulbous at the base, fibrillose-squamulose, paler than the cap-surface; annulus superior, whitish, then dingy-colored, somewhat striatulate, membranous, persistent; volva free for half its depth, membranous, splitting up into 3-5 limbs, white, persistent: spores white in deposits, hyaline under the microscope, globose, smooth, 7.5-9 μ in diam., amyloid; basidia 4-spored, 26-33×8-11 μ.

Hab. Gregarious on the ground in woods, Miidera (Onjoji), Otsu, July 26, 1952.

Distr. Endemic.

The type specimen is preserved in the Institute of Phytopathology, Kyoto University. The present species is easily recognized by its fuliginous, non-striate cap, and globose, amyloid spores. It appears to belong in sect. Phalloideae (Fr.) Quèl. of Singer's latest system (Singer, 1959).

クロタマゴテングタケ (新種)。傘は黑味を帶び，莖には傘より淡色の纖維狀鱗被を有す。脚苞（壺）は袋狀，白色。近江大津市三井寺（園城寺）境內林中に生ずる。

34) **Leucocoprinus otsuensis** Hongo sp. nov. (*Lepiota otsuensis* Hongo).

Subcaespitosus vel gregarius. Pileo (2) 3-6 cm lato, ex ovato conico-convexo dein expanso, obtuse umbonato, sicco, albo, sericeo-fibrilloso, squamulis floccosis umbrino-castaneis obtecto, centro squamulis continuo, margine leviter plicato-striato; carne alba, tenui; lamellis confertis, albis, remotis; stipite (2) 5-15 cm longo 2-5 mm crasso, leviter attenuato, basi subbulboso, apice albo et pruinoso, inferne leviter rubello-brunneolo, cavo; annulo albo, membranaceo, secedente; sporis in cumulo albis, ellipsoideis, 9-11×6.5-7.5 μ (vel 10-13×6-8 μ), pseudoamyloideis; basidiis tetrasporis. 19-22×11 μ; cheilocystidiis 28-48×7.5-19 μ, clavatis, vel ventricosis, hyalinis.

Pileus (2) 3-6 cm broad, ovoid at first, then conico-convex, at length expanded, usually obtusely umbonate; surface dry, white, slightly tinged brownish-incarnate toward the center, silky fibrillose, covered by more or less fugacious floccose dark brown ("Hessian brown"* to "Carob brown") squamules in concentric order, which are continuous at the center and shade off into whitish toward the margin, more or less plicate-striate at the margin; context white, thin, odor none; lamellae close (to subdistant) (L=50-65; l=1), white, remote from the stipe, thin, edges even, 2-5 mm wide; stipe (2) 5-15 cm long, 2-5 mm thick, attenuated upward from the subbulbous base, silky, white and pruinose at the apex, more or less reddish-brown below, hollow, fragile; annulus white, thin, membranous, rather distant, fugacious; spores white in deposits, hyaline under the microscope, ellipsoid, with complex walls and an apical flat germ pore, 9-11×6.5-7.5 μ (or 10-13×6-8 μ), pseudoamyloid; basidia 4-spored, 19-22 ×11 μ; cheilocystidia numerous, clavate to ventricose, apex obtuse, hyaline, thin-walled, 28-48×7.5-19 μ; squamules on cap-surface composed of long cylindrical to boneshaped, branched or unbranched cells 4.5-33 μ broad.

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* **The color names within quotation marks are taken from R. Ridgway: Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C.**

Hab. Subcespitose or gregarious at the base of *Shiia*, Otsu, Oct. 3, 1950;

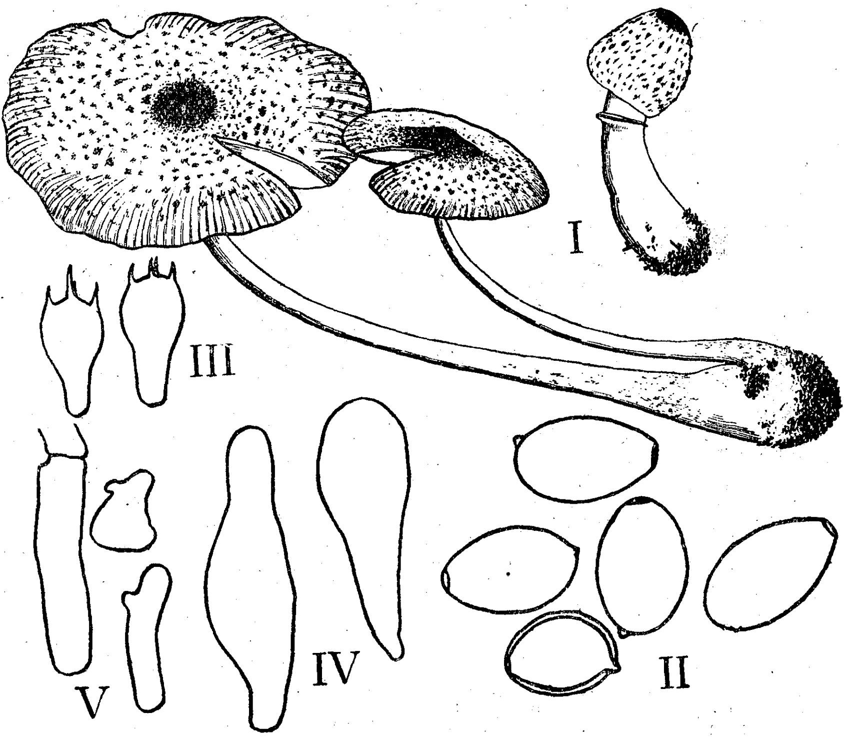

Fig. 2. *Leucocoprinus otsuensis* Hongo. I carpophores (×1). II spores (×1500). III basidia (×800). IV cheilocystidia (×800). V cells on the cap-surface (×600).

Sept. 26, 1951; Oct. 10, 1951; Sept. 19, 1852; Sept. 29, 1952 (type).

Distr. Endemic.

The type is preserved in the Institute of Phytopathology, Kyoto University. The present fungus is characterized by the large size and the white cap scattered with dark brown squamules. Spores become brownish color when they are treated with the Melzer's reagent. Spore walls are smooth, complex and have a distinct germ pore at one end. Cystidia are only seen on gill-edge. Clamp connections are absent. These characters have led the writer to place it in the genus *Leucocoprinus* Pat. *L. otsuensis* is closely related to *L. brebissonii* (Godey) Locquin, but it is easily distinguished by the squamules on the cap.

ミイノヒガサタケ（新種）。傘は白色絹糸状，中央部に向い少しく紅褐色を帯び，表面に暗褐色綿毛様の小鱗被を有する（鱗被は傘の周縁に向い淡色乃至白色となる）。短命の優美なきのこで，大津市三井寺山内シイ（スダジイ）の大木の根際に生ずる。

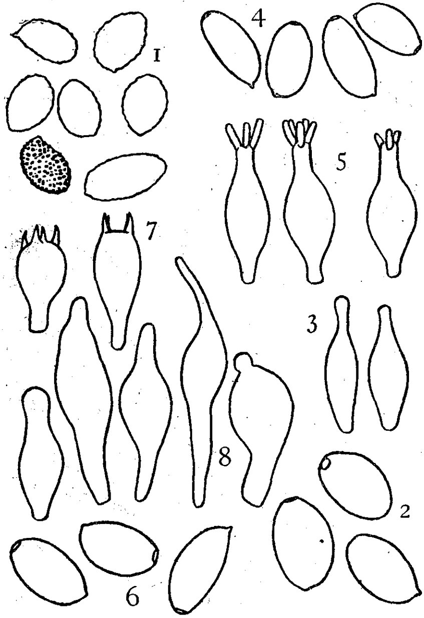

Fig. 3. *Cortinarius bovinus Fr.*: 1 spores. *Agrocybe arvalis* Singer: 2 spores; 3 cheilocystidia. *Agrocybe tuberosa* Singer: 4 spores; 5 pleurocystidia. *Psathyrella gracilis* Quél.: 6 spores; 7 basidia; 8 cheilocystidia. (1, 2, 4, 6×1000; 3, 7, 8×600; 5×400)

35) **Cortinarius** (Telamonia) **bovinus** Fries, Epicr. Syst. Myc. 297 (1838).

Pileus 4-7 cm broad, obtusely conico-convex, then expanding to nearly plane, often with a low obtuse broad umbo; surface appressed fibrillose, somewhat silky when dry, dirty brown ("Rood's brown" to "Verona brown") when moist, edge at first white fibrillose; context firm, thick at the disc, pallid to near "Verona brown" when moist, taste and odor almost none; lamellae emarginate-adnexed, avellaneous when young, soon becoming near "Verona brown", close to subdistant (L=44-50; l=3), 4-8 mm wide, edges even or slightly serrated; stipe 5-8 cm long, 7-20 mm thick at the middle portion, 15-35 mm at the bulbous base, solid to hollow, somewhat spongy at the bulb, whitish silky fibrillose, soon becoming dirty brownish;

universal veil forming a floccose-fibrillose whitish median zone; cortina white at first, becoming rusty by the spore-powder; spores dark brownish in KOH under the microscope, broadly ellipsoid, verrucose, 7.5-10.5×5-6.5 μ, usually 1-guttulate; basidia 4-spored, 25-31×7.5-8.5 μ.

Hab. Gregarious to subcespitose on the ground among fallen needles in pine woods, Seta-cho, Omi, Oct. 14, 1952; Oct. 27, 1952; Nov. 3, 1952. Rather common.

Distr. Europe, Australia, North America. New to Japan.

Illustrations: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **6**: pl. 822 (1886-1888); Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **3**: pl. 98, f. C—D (1938).

In the writer's material the universal veil remnant was forming a whith median zone on the stem as Lange described, while Smith 〔Lloydia, **7**: 218 (1944)〕 stated that the universal veil of the American material was "clay-color" (alutaceous).

ササナミツバフウセンタケ (新稱)。傘は暗褐色, 外被膜は纖維狀白色で殊に傘の緣部に於てよく發達し, 展開すれば莖の中央部に向い帶狀環となつて殘る。近江, 瀨田町のマツタケ山にて採る。

36) **Agrocybe arvalis** (Fr.) Singer in Schweiz. Zeitschr. Pilzk. **17**: 97 (1939).

Pileus 1-2 cm or more broad, convex to broadly convex, then nearly plane; surface glabrous, smooth, slightly viscid when wet, ocher to pale tan, brownish at the disc, paler when dry; margin at first incurved and sometimes appendiculate with white fugacious veil; context paler than cap-surface, thick at the disc, odor faint; lamellae adnate-adnexed, 4 mm± broad, distant (L=19-21; l=3-7), edges even, pallid then umber fuscous; stipe 2-4 cm long 1-3 mm thick, paler than the pileus, equal, hollow, often pulverulent, somewhat thickened at the base, with a longer or shorter white thin mycelioid root; spores dingy brown in deposits, oval-ellipsoid, 11-13×6.5-8.5 μ (or 9-10×6-7.5 μ), with an apical obscure germ pore; basidia 4-spored, 22-26×7.5-8 μ; cheilocystidia ventricose to bottle-shaped, thin-walled, hyaline, 28-31×6-8 μ, abundant.

Hab. Gregarious to subcespitose in stubble-fields and by roadsides, Seta-cho, Omi, June 18, 1952; Zeze, Otsu, July 2, 1952. Rather common.

Distr. Europe, Africa (Tunisia), Japan.

Illustrations: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **4**: pl. 479 (1884-1886) Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **4**: pl. 126. f. D (1939) (very good).

The mycelioid root is a distinctive character of this species. In the writer's specimens the spores were somewhat larger than the measurments usually given.

ハタケキノコ (新稱)。粘土黄色の小菌形で，茎の基部はやや膨大しそれより白色根狀の菌糸束を出す。畑地，路傍などの有機物の多いところに發生。瀬田町南大萱及び大津市國鐵膳所驛附近にて採る。

37) **Agrocybe tuberosa** (Henn.) Singer in Schweiz. Zeitschr. Pilzk. **17**: 97 (1939).

Pileus 1-2 cm or more broad, convex then expanding to nearly plane; surface glabrous, slightly rivulose at the disc, ochraceous to ochraceous brown, often somewhat translucent striate at the margin; lamellae adnate to adnexed, pallid then umbrinous, subdistant, edges pallid-fiimbriate; stipe 2-5 cm long, 1-2 mm thick, equal, concolorous below, paler or whitish above, pulverulent, continued into a tapering root which springs from a sclerotium; spores light yellowish brown in KOH under the microscope, smooth, with an apical germ pore, 8.5-11.5×4.5-6.5 μ; cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia similar, ventricose, hyaline, 33-55×11-22 μ, usually with finger-like appendages 11-22μ long; basidia 4-spored, 22-28×6×9 μ.

Hab. Solitary or gregarious on rich soil, Chausuyama, Otsu, Sept. 16, 1952; Botanical Garden of Kyoto Univ., Sept. 30, 1952. Distr. Europe, Japan.

Illustration: Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **4**: pl. 126, f. E (1939) (as *Naucoria arvalis* var. *tuberigena* Quél.)

Agrocybe tuberosa is closely allied to the preceding species in appearance and some mycologists regarded the former merely as a variety of the latter. But the present fungus is specifically distinct in the peculiar cystidia and the stem rising from a sclerotium.

タマムクエタケ (今井)。前種に極めて類似するが地中に黒色の菌核がある。大津市茶臼山及び京都大學植物園にて採集。

38) **Psathyrella gracilis** (Fr.) Quél., Champ. Jura et Vosges, **1**: 152 (1872).

Pileus 1.5-2.5 cm or more broad, obtusely conical, then campanulate to broadly convex; surface glabrous, "cinnamon-buff" at the center, grayish ("drab" to "light drab") to fuliginous toward the margin, translucent-striate round the margin when moist, pinkish ("seashell pink") or whitish over all and slightly wrinkled when dry; context thin membranous, odor none; lamellae subdistant to distant, broadly adnate, thin, pallid then purplish-gray, at length fuscous, edges even and fimbriate; stipe 7-9 cm long, 1.5-2 mm thick, equal, white, glabrous, pruinose at the apex, tense and straight, fragile, tubular, base somewhat rooting and clad with long white hairs; spores dark brown in KOH under the microscope, ellipsoid, smooth, 11–14.5×6–7.5 μ, with an apical hyaline germ pore; basidia 4-spored, 22–30×10.5–11.5 μ; cheilocystidia and pleurocystidia similar, clavate to ventricose, often with a papilla or an elongated filamentous projection at the apex, 29–56×9–15 μ, thin-walled, hyaline.

Hab. Gregarious on fallen twigs or among fallen leaves in forest, Miidera, Otsu, Nov. 1, 1952; Botanical Garden of Kyoto Univ., Nov. 4, 1952. Not uncommon.

Distr. Europe, North America, Africa. New to Japan.

Illustrations: Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, **5**: pl. 635 (1886–1888); Gill., Champ. Fr. **3**: pl. 416 (1892); Konr. et Maubl., Ic. Sel. Fung. **5**: pl. 39 (1929); Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. **4**: pl. 154, f. B and pl. 153, f. B (var. *corrugis*) (1939).

Lange's figure of *Psathyra gracilis* illustrates the writer's collections very well.

ナヨタケ（新稱）。全體纖弱，傘は灰色乃至暗褐色，乾けば淡紅色乃至白色となる。大津市三井寺山內及び京都大學植物園にて採る。

日本産きのこ類の研究（4）正誤表（本誌 27 巻）

Errata of T. HONGO: Notes on Japanese larger Fungi (4)

page	line	for	read
368	5	(1878)	(1874)
	12	(1892)	(1872)
	1 from below	"scarlet red 1), nopal red	"scarlet red" 1), "nopal red"
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369	1	carmine")	"carmine")
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